PUBLIC OPINION.

The South, it is safe to say, believes that Mr. Blackburn should be the Speaker of the lexith House.—(Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) Now, the fact is, both Tilden and Grant

If is a curious and interesting political fact that the Northern Democrats whom Mr. Randall set aside in order that he might give the Southern men important charmanships, are now working with all their nugit with the very men who received those places to defeat his reclection.—Espring limit Union (Rep.)

THE QUESTION OF SOLIDITY.

From The Troy Times (Rep.)

The South has been made solid for such The South has been made solid for such pseudo bemouracy as emists the champeonship of those who organized and carried on the war arrainst the Union, by means of crimes which shock himsurity and our age every theory of free institutions. The North must become solid by legitimate and peaceful methods, born of devotion to the Constitution and the National life, if it is to maintain its just rights and the Innonmental principles of liberty. There can be no safety in a half-way centise. In manch alone with strength be found to successfully defeat the infances conspiracy when therefore to overthrow government by the people and for the people in the great American republic.

FUNNY, BUT SAD.

From Harper's Weekly (hep.)

The Potter report is cailed the opening of the Demogratic campaign of 1880. This means that the emogratic cry is to be "fraud," and that the Republican party, its character and purpose, and the wisdom intrusting it with the Government, are to be determined by the alleged misconduct of two or three Regimes Boards. It, with this cry, the Democratic candidate solvid be Mr. Tilden, the gratieman whose gold was do other confidential party associates trace to be invited in the factoring Boards, the sanaton would be exceededly conficial if it were not profoundly Juminating.

GARFIELD TO BE SENATOR.

From The Cleviland Leader (Rev.)

There is an impression abread in the State hat General Garfield wants to be Governor of Orde. In interview with a Leader correspondent a month of we since, General Garfield said he did not desire that most. He has not changed his originor on the question; o does not now and never has desired it. We state the entire confidence, therefore, that the able state-akers throughout the State who are figuring with his ame in this connection had better leave it out in the sture, and thereby avoid mistakes. General Garfield ill not accept the nomination for Governor. His fields, however, have decided that his many low years I vanished party service in the House, and on a thonnowever, have decided that his many long vents also party service in the House, and on a then-none wherever and whenever the Republican as been imperilled, deserves a filter recognition, to be the next United States Senator from Obio, was well be understood new as at any other factivenry-free or turry thousand Republican

We are aware some complaints have been made of Eandall, but he must be regarded as fortunate on have bed the chair so long, under such peculiar circumstances, and to have made so few enemies. He is a ern cas, whether deserved or not. Let Southern Re-recentatives ponder well over this matter.

ONE SOUTH VOICE FOR RANDALL.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

DANGEROUSLY BEHIND WITH WORK-ECONOMY OF THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE ILLUSTRATED-THE SEAT OF SEWELL MADE SURE. IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, March 11 .- Both branches of the Legislature held three sessions to-day, transacting a large amount of business. The bills passed were not generally of an important coarseter, but the discussion was occasionally interesting. Notwithstanding the progress made te-day, and the promise of hard work during the remainder of the week, it seems barely possible that fical adjournment can take place on the day fixed-Friday next. There are over 100 bills in the occupy considerable time, and the action on bilis to-day lobbyists, and not to the care of the Legislature in enacting laws. This applies more particularly to the

Assembly, however, where the method of dispatching business is truly fearful to contemplate.

The Committee on Elections, of the Senate, presented its report upon the contested seat of President Sewell this afternoon. The report discussed the case clubothe committee, said the proceedings had absolutely no foundation, and that the only reason apparent for the been occasionally the custom in contested cases. The prosecution throughout, he said, was extremely dis. based on the claim of the Camden County Democratio Committee that the naturalization papers of Mr. Sewell were talse. The investigation has shown that the claim was as dishonorable as it was baseless. The Senate

was as dishonorable as it was baseless. The Senate adopted the report unanimously.

The House bill forcing the North River ferries to reduce the rates of ferriage between the hours of 5 and 7 & m. and p. m., from 3 eachs to 2, was reported adversely in the Senate and the report concurred in-13 to 7. Mr. Rabe supported the bill, and Mr. Sewell opposed it. The Senate passed Assembly bills appropriating \$6,000 for the Industrial School for Girls; reducing the powers of the Director of the Hudson Board of Free-holders; providing for the election of but one Freeholder from each ward and township.

The bill to defray the incidental expenses of the Legislature was submitted to the House by the committee this morning. It is very moderate compared with previous sessions, amounting to about \$5,000. Under Domocrate rule last year the incidental bill amounted to \$12.144.52, showing a balance of \$6,000 in layor of the present Legislature. When the bill came up on second reading, the items appropriating \$500 to each of the two contestants in the case of Weilman vs. Meeks, concerning the soat of the member from the VIII the District of Hudson, were the subject of considerable discussion, and they were finally reduced to \$300 each.

There was a lively debate in the House over a bill

able discussion, and they were finally reduced to \$300 each.
There was a lively debate in the House over a bill giving the German newspaper of largest circulation the printing of the laws. It appears that the Governor has designated a Democratic paper in Nowark of about 600 circulation to do the printing to the exclusion of a Republican paper of 6,000 circulation. The bill is designed to prevent such action in the future. There was a cumbing dodge attempted by some of the Democratic members to lead down the bill, and the Republicans interested in it made a fight which kept the House in a lively state for some time. The bill was finally ordered to a third realing, its opponents breathing dire vongeance in the dim future.

The Senate passed Assembly bills allowing insurance

third reading, its opponents breathing dire vengeance in the dim future.

The Senate passed Assembly bills allowing insurance companies to issue preferred stock; preventing gashight companies from furning off the gas in a building on account of a debt owed by the previous occupant; authorizing Harrison Township, Hudson, to secure a fire department; permitting the erection of a schoolhouse at Orange; amending and simplifying the Act respecting the registry of vital statistics; requiring accounts to be rendered by cemetery association officials; giving the stemographer of the vice-Chancelor Si. 200 salary. The bill drawn by the State Board of Education, strongly approved of by the Governor, introduced by the House Committee on Education, passed by the House and indorsed by every advocate of education, was lost in the Senate through the votes of the rural members. Subsequently, however, it was reconsidered and recommitted.

In the House, a large number of Assembly bills were and recommitted.

In the House, a large number of Assembly bills were passed, including a bill appropriating \$35,000 to pay the mortgage on the State Normal School.

THE COAL STRIKE A FAILURE.

THE OPERATORS FAIL TO ATTEND THE MEETING

CALLED TO TAKE ACTION. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 HARRISBURG, Penn., March 11 .- Considerable interest was excited over the meeting of the anthra-cite coal miners to-day, it being expected that they gions. The meeting was a failure, only clever delegates attending it, representing Dauphin, Schavlkill Northumberland, Carbon, Luzerne and Columbia Coun ties. They were so disgusted at the failure of the undi-

Whereas, That inasmuch as the individual coal opera tors of the anthracite coal region manifest a strong de-tire to force a suspension of operations throughout the whole region, and as they have failed to send delegates to the meeting with rull anthority to act for them, there-

deliterations, that they passed the following and ad-

Bestresolved, That until the entire interests of the anthracte coal trade are fully represented at a join meeting, including operators and miners, no further action will be taken looking to a restriction of the output of coal in the several regions.

THE INCENDIARIES AT COLUMBUS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11 .- While the inconducties have not been successful in starting another biage, several attempts to tenite fuses were discovered last might and defeated by the vigilance of the military and police. A continuou firing of rifles was kept in a uring the early morning hours. Several arrests have been made on suspicion, but the evidence, being merely of a circum-stantial nature, does not warrant the belief that any of the organized band have yet been apprehended. Untes more activity is shown by the police authorities the general impression is that the burning will again begin as soon as the military are withdrawn. Very few people remain on the streets after 10 o'clock at night.

ALBANY.

THE CANALS AND ECONOMY. A SPIRITED DEBATE ON THE TOLIS ON SALT-RE-

TRENCHMENT MAKING PROGRESS. In the Assembly yesterday the toll sheet for the canals during the coming year was adopted after a spirited debate on the rate for foreign salt, which Mr. Fish tried vainly to reduce. Mr. Skinner's bill reducing the number and pay of Legislative employes was passed unanimously. The bill repeating the Resumption law of 1875 is now in the Governor's hands. The bill reducing the fees of the Sheriff of New-York is to be reported

SALT AND RETRENCHMENT. A STRONG VOTE IN FAVOR OF HIGH TOLLS ON FOR EIGN SALT-SALARIES TO BE REDUCED.

PRON THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. I
ALBANY, March 11.—The Assembly was plunged into a long debate about salt to-day by Mr. Pish. A toil sheet for the canals during the coming year had been reported favorably by the Canal Committee rate of toll on foreign salt than on dometsic sait. Mr. Hurd, chairman of the committee, replied that the disufacturers of ealt in this State from the competition of foreign manufacturers of salt. Speaker Alvord then took the floor, as was becoming in a resident of Syracuse. In the opening of his speech, he referred to the title by which he is irrequently known, "Old Salt," and said that in virtue of that name he would continue to defend the charf industry of his constituents. Then, in as cloquent phrases as he could frame, he described the rise and decadence of Syracuse as a salt manufactory. So fluent, indeed, was the Speakmembers affirmed that they had heard it before, when caue which the State now experiences as a lessor of the sail springs at Syracuse was but a temporary loss; with dicted. Up to the year 1846, the springr, he said, had po duced a revenue to the State of nearly \$2,500,000. Since that year the income had only amounted altorether to an actual loss to the State. The cause of this decline in revenue was that the manufacturers of salt found that they could not compete with the manufacturers of for-eign salt at New-York and other places distant from Syracuse, and had ceased carrying on the business. Salt was now brought in ships as ballast from Europe. It was made on the Mediterraneau by work-ingmen who did not get more than 10 cents a day for their labor. American workingmen could not compete with this pauper labor. The only remaining bulwark nearing the tide of foreign competition was the high rate of toil on foreign sait. It would be simply impos-sible for the sait manufacturers of Syracuse to go on

favor of free canals till their favor te industry was touched. Then they were the most ardent of protectionists. He moved that the rate of toll on foreign sailt be made the same as that on domestic, Mr. Sheard, of Herkimer, said that he represented a great cheese manufacturing district, the greatest in the United

sheet recommended was then adopted by a vote of 79 to 18.

Mr. Skinner's bill reducing the number and pay of employée of the Legislature was then considered. If the bill ever becomes a law the expenses of the Lordal-ture will be \$45,000 less a year than at present. Mr. Gidden, of Orleans, offered nearly twenty amenements to the bill. The amendments named all the State officials whose salaries are not protected by the Constitution, and reduced their yearly salaries to an average of about \$4,000 each. Mr. Gildden supported these proposed amendments with a long speech, in which he showed the gradual increase in the salaries of officials since amendu ents with a long speech, in which he showed the gradual increase in the saintres of officials since 1846. He said that the Legislature should not only cut down its own exp uses, but those of the State officials as well. By the proposed amendments the State would save \$60,000 yearly. Mr. Skinner opposed Mr. Glidden's amendments on the ground that they were intended to load down his bill and insure its defeat. Mr. Sloan said that Mr. Guidden's motion compelled the Assembly to consider at once some forty different salaries of State officials, and that without any scruthly by a committee. If time was taken to examine Mr. Glidden's amendments, Mr. Skinner's valuable bill would be delayed. He would give hearty support to the principle of Mr. Glidden's amendments, and if they were official in a separate bill in would grant them a very favorable consideration.

Mr. Glidden's amendments were rejected by a vote of 43 to 66. The bull was then passed by a unan-

Mr. Glidden's amendments were rejected by a vote of 43 to 66. The bul was then passed by a unanimous vote: 93 members voting in its favor.

The Assemblymen found on their deaks to-day a long argument against the new Code, signed by David Dudiey Field. The pamphiet is dated February 27, 1879, and has, perhaps, already been printed. Accompanying the pamphiet was a list of lawyers who are opposed to the enactment of the proposed in the additional chapters of the Code. The list of names is not as long, nor as note worthy as that recently presented by Mr. Throop in favor of the Code.

THE REPEALED RESUMPTION ACT. THE TENOR OF THE REPEAL BILL NOW IN THE GOV-ERNOR'S HANDS-OPINIONS THEREON.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 11 .- The opponents of a repeal of the so-called State Resumption Law of 1875 have but little time left to manifest their opposition. The bill to repeal the law is now in the hands of th Governor, having passed the Assembly without the slightest comment, and mechanically as it were, on Thursday last. Probably few members knew what they were voting upon when they gave their votes. As the bill had previously passed the Senate, it was at once sent to the Governor. The bill repealed is as fol-

lows:
SECTION 1.—All taxes levied and confirmed in this State
on and after January 1, 1879, shall be collected in gold,
United States gold certificates or national bank notes
which are redeemable in gold on demand.
SEC. 2.—Every contract or obligation made or implied SEC. 2.—Every contract or obligation made or implied and payable within this State, and made or implied after January 1, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in a specified kind of dollars, shall be payable in United States coin of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or obligation shall have been made or im-

The repeal bill was introduced in the Senate by an ar-

dent lover of the silver " dollar of the fathers," Senator Sessions. Unquestionably he foresaw that an attempt night be made to amend the law so that it should provide for the payment of all contracts in gold alone. By the terms of the law now, silver coin, as well as gold coin, can be used in payment of contracts made after coin, can be used in payment of contracts unde after January 1, 1879, in this State. And it is the opinion of Mr. Sicen, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, that an amendment providing for the exclusive use of gold in payment of contracts would be inoperative, as contrary to the laws of the United States inaking both gold and silver a legal-ended in payment of all debts. Attorney-General Schoolmaker, when questioned on this point in reference to the repeal bill, said that in all cases the laws of the United States had precedence in matters of the currency over those passed by States. Mr. Sloan is of the opinion that the laws of California and Oregon discriminating against silver so far as contracts were concerned were filegal, and were only enforced by the weight of public opinion. He does not think the United States courts would have sustained the laws. But the most weighty argument against the "Resumption Law" was that the tamores would be compelled to pay their taxes in gold. This would cause them much trouble, and perhaps expense, the opinions of the law argued. Some Republican members said that their Greenback opponents had used the argument among the farmers with considerable effect during the campain last Fall, that the Republican party was responsed for the measure and that it intended to unfaintain it. Only argument before the Governor can now maintain the law. January 1, 1879, in this State. And it is the opin-

THE NEW EXCISE BILL.

vidual operators to come forward and take part in the LEADING POINTS IN THE PROPOSED MEASURE. ALBANY, March 11 .- Mr. Varnum's New-York City Excise bill, which is intended as a comprouse, emanated from the conservative or rural senti of the State. The requirement of a bond of a petition from clitzens in the Act 1857 is abandoned. The provisions for a distinct specification of the place licensed, for the name of the owner of the building, for publication in The City Record, for a hearing to opponents, and for final action within a limited period, are all new. These are the only changes in existing laws. Section 4, as to classification of ticenses, is more specific than the existing laws. The provision as to early closing licenses is new, and is taken from the English statutes. In Section 5, the provision as to describing the place beened is made more specific than in existing law. The decase is to be posted in an accessible as well as conspicuous place, and exhibited to the agent of the Board of Excise as well as others. The provision as to the uniformity and distinctive character of each class of license is new, as is the provision for transfer of the license to another place or to another person. Section 6 is entirely new. It seeks in a measure to introduce the English system of making a house a thing of value, not only to the licensee but to the owner of the building, and at the same time, while preserving existing rights, to limit the number of licenses.

The provision as to closing is from the Act of 1866, but is contained in that of 1873, now in force, and that as to riots is from the English statutes. The existing law, that of 1857, is confused as to punishment and penalties. The provision as to civil action by informers is much more guarded than in the Act of 1857. Section 19 has reference to the trial of offenders and their election as to how they shall be tried. Section 20 makes persons hable under the act for violation of it, unless they can prove ignorance of the offence. Section 21 has reference to punishment for two convictions, which is a disqualification to hold a ticense. Section 22 makes all moneya received for licenses payable to the Controller of the city weekly. Section 23 provides punishment for keeping in employment engineers, conductors, drivers or fremen after they are known to be intemperate. Section 24 is new; as there is a contest at present as to who are Commissioners of Excise. It does not interfere with that, but makes it clear that in future all epochiments are to be made in the same manner as other charter officers. Section 25 repeals all other acts and parts of acts on the same contest and present as to sets on the same manner as other charter officers.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE CANALS,

ALBANY, March 11.—Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour appeared before the Assembly Com-mittee to-day and opposed the bill for the abolition of the State Enigneer's Department. Mr. Seymour also said that he favored an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the present constitutional restriction that the expenditures of an one year shall not exceed the income from he can also for the preceding year. There was danger, he said, of great expenditures being needful some year.

REDUCING SHERIFFS' FEES. 1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, March 11 .- The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report favorably to-morrow Mr. Dean's bill cutting off many of the fees of the Sheriff of New-York.

ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Merca 11, 1879. The bill introduced to-day by Mr. Galvin, relative to elevated railroads, requires the 5 cent fare trains to be run from 5 to 9 a. m. and from 4 to 8 p. m. It also prohibits storing engines or cars for the night, or washing hibits storing engines of cars for the high, of washing or repairing them, in or over any street of avenue. Mr. McDonough's bill to provide for the proper lighting of the Elevated Railroads in the City of New-York, orders them to cause proper lamps to be placed and lighted during the night time, at their own charge and cost, on such of the columns as stand at the intersection of the roadway of the streets.

Mr. Seebacher's new bill to acquire the right and title park, provides that all that portion of land situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded northerly by Cherry-st., easterly by East-st., westerly by Jackson-st., and southerly by the East River, shall be a public place in like manner as if the same had been laid out by the Park Commissioners.

Mr. Wagstaff to-day presented a remoustrance of prop-

rty-owners against the building of an elevated ratirond in Pearl-st., in the city of New-York.

on Pearl-st., in the City of New-York.

The ninety-second annual report of the Regents of the University was presented and ordered to be printed.

THE GREENBACKERS STILL HAPPY.

THEY THINK THEY SEE A DISORGANIZATION OF THE REGULAR PARTIES AHEAD-HARD-MONEY MEN OF WHATEVER PARTY TO BE MADE TO UNITE. WASHINGTON, March 11 .- The Greenbackers are

still jubilant, and say they have heard from several members-elect, soft-money Democrats, in addition to those with whom they had before communicated, who promise to join them in caucus. The quarrel between the Randall and Blackburn factions pleases them; and a prominent Greenback leader goes so far as to express the opinion that this quarrel in the Democratic ranks may finally work to the benefit of the Nationals, by driving Blackburn over to the Nationals if he is defeated in the regular Democratic caucus. He says that Blackburn is a Greenbacker and a National, if anything, and that he made a speech some time ago in Michigan indorsing one of their candidates. Regarding the report published in the Washing-

ton journals this morning that General Garfield has promised to help elect Mr. Randali if the Green-backers should develop enough strength to prevent the Democrats from electing their candidate, this gentleman asserted that he did not credit the report, believing it more likely to turn out the other way-that hard-money Democrats might yet be forced to help elect a Republican as Speaker. He said further that, whichever way it might be brought about, Greenbackers would rejoice over such a result. It would accomplish just what they desire and hope to do sooner or later—drive hard-money Republicans and Democrats together so that they may have a square contest in Congress and out of Congress on the money question.

Prominent leaders in this movement here say that it is impossible to have a square contest on this question while the Democratic party is in existence-a party that sustains soft money in Ohio and hard money in New-York. They have no faith in Democratic utterances on the subject, which are changed in different States to suit sentiment in different localities and to eatch votes. The opportunity is afforded them now, they say, to strike the Democrats a blow in Congrether intend to do it; not, however, becau have any particular or greater hostility to that party than to the Republican party, but simply be-cause that is the only party which they can injure

party than to the Republican party, but simply because that is the only party which they can injure in this emergency.

The Republican party, they assert, is open and pronounced in favor of hard money and National banks, and if they can break up, divide or disorganize the Democratic party it will hasten the day when they can make this issue a National one between the Republican and the Greenback parties, and bring it directly and fairly before the people from one end of the country to the other. They want no straddlers like Thorman, or even Bayard, whom they think could accommodate himself in 1880 to a platform that might be devised to suit hard-money men in the East and deceive softmoney men in the West and South.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

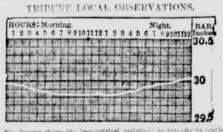
GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1 a. m .- The baometer has risen in New-England and the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, with colder northwest winds and generally clear weather. Colder and clear weather prevails in the Upper Lake region, Northwesand the Obio Valley, with variable winds and high and the Ohio Valley, with variable whole and high barometer. Light rains prevail in the Gulf States and Tennessee with lower temperature and northeast to southeast wings. Light rains, with partly cloudy weather, are reported from the South Atantic States, with lower barometer and northerly to westerly winds. Light rains prevail in Oregon and Wishington Territory, and generally clear weather in California.

Indications.

For New-England and the Middle States, slightly colder and clear or fair weather, with northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer. Cautionary Signals.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue from Macon, Ga., to Newport.



The diagram shows the harmerical variations to this city by centle of locker. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the \$4 money preceding minimist. The preparate state line represents the scalinations by the marcely during those hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, March 12, 1 a. m.-The barometer fell early yesterday morning, but rose steadily during the last half of the day. The weather was partly cloudy and clear, with light rain during the second quarter of

the last half of the day. The weather was partly cloudy and clear, with light rain during the second quarter of the day. The temperature ranged between 40° and 61°, the average being 64° himser than on the corresponding day has year, and 4° lower than on Montage of the second of th

and wanted Aiston to sell Gorden's interest to Walters, who had promised to buy Cex out. Aiston sold to another person. Cox threatened Aiston at noon that he would kill him before sindown if the sale was not cancelled and then made with his man. He hunted Aiston down. Governor Colquitt and others having detained Aiston at the Capitol, the quarrel was renewed there, and both men drew their pistols with the result stated above.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS-A RE-DUCTION OF SALARIES AND THE BUILDING OF

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.-The annual neeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held this morning. Mayor Stokley presided and James Lesley acted as secretary.

The reading of the annual report, which has already

been published, was proceeded with, when General Anson G. McCook objected to the further reading on the ground that the stockholders should already be familiar with its contents and one reading would not enlighten them. He thought that it was the fault of the directors if the stockholders were not acquainted with the report.

Mr. Wayne MacVeagh moved that printed copies of the report be ready for distribution at the office of the company a week before the meeting for those who applied for it.

In this snape the motion was carried,

Lanman:

First-Resolved, That the president and directors of the Fennsylvania Railroad Company are respectfully requested to make the following reduction in the salaries of the employes of the Fennsylvania Railroad Company: On salaries of \$1,200 and not reaching \$2,000 a reduction of 10 per cens; on salaries of \$2,000 and not reaching \$2,000 are duction of 10 per cent; and on all salaries of \$4,000 and above a reduction of 30 per cent; and on all salaries of \$4,000 and above a reduction of 30 per cent; saled to Fennsylvania Railroad Company are respectfully requested to place aron the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all other railroads which they operate, their own express to the exclusion of all other express companies; that they shall not purchase the Adams or any other express company to attain the object for which this resolution is offered, namely, that they shall build, unines and equip their own express cars to be run in the interest of the shart-choleers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. offered, namely, that they shall build, urnish and equip their own express cars to be run in the interest of the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Third-Resolved, That the president and directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are respectfully requested to build and place upon the Pennsylvania Railroad and upon all other railroads which they operate and control their own sleeping, parior and palace cars, to the excusion of the Pullman Company and all other public and private companies?

Fourth-Resolved, That the president and directors of the Pannsylvania Railroad Company be inserted to report at the next meeting of the stockholders the aumber of employes who receive a salary of \$1,000 per annum and the number of those receiving saturies above that amount, and also the specific duties and thic of each officer in the employ of the company.

Fifth-Resolved, That the officers elected by the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 1878 and 1880 be and are northly promoted from issuing annual or rip passes over the Pennsylvania Railroad or branches, except to employée in the service of the company, and then only when on business of the company.

These resolutions

These resolutions were referred to the incoming Board

of Directors for action.

Mr. E. T. Parker offered resolutions requesting the
Board of Directors to investigate the conduct of Wililam Anspach, one of the directors of the company, in connection with the effort to purchase the Nichols Rope tract. The allegations were that Mr. Anspach had trace. The alterations were that Mr. Anspach had taken \$98,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to buy land in Luzerne County, the price of which was laid at \$40,000. Mr. Parker stated that he had endeavored to outnin a statement from the officers of the company, and had been feld the matter was to be settled. He requested that the matter be thoroughly investigated. He believed others were concerned in the matter, and thought that trand should be probed to the bettom and maintedors punished? He moved the appointment of a special committee of investigation.

Mr. John Scott, selicitor for the company, stated that. Mr. John Scott, solicitor for the company, stated that the Board of Directors, after a thorough examination of the facts, had concluded to settle the matter with

the facts, had concluded to settle the matter with Ansisan rather than take legal proceedings.

Mr. Parker repined that he had taken bold of the case with a determination to see justice done the stocknolders. Colonel Scott had acted all through the affair as if he were auxious to shield Anspach, and declined to take the matter before the board, thus forcing the speaker to assume the responsibility. He had been unable to obtain any satisfaction when seeking information, and it would have taken more than one Philadelphia lawyer to have found out from a reply that was made to him whether Anspach paid the money to the company, or the company raid the money to Anspach. What Mr. Parker now wanted was an investigation which would go to the bottom facts.

The discussion was continued at great length, and it was finally agreed to lay the resolution on the table.

sued by the directors. the usual resolutions of thanks, etc., the meeting

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

ALL NIGHT TO COUNT 741 VOTES. ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 11.—The first lection in Ocean Grove and Asbury Park for Freeholders of Neptune Township was very close; 741 votes were polled. The result cannot be ascertained until morning. The complexion of the Board of Free holders will probably be governed by this election. There is not a licensed tavern in the township, and the sale of liquor is prohibited. The temperance question entered largely into the contest. The candidates were lov. It.S. Komouth, a physician and orugaist (Den.), and George C. Ormerod, boat oulder (Reo.) The former was arrested has week, after his nomination, by President Branley, founder of Asbury Park, on the charge of selling liquor diegally. Kenmouth denied the charge and save ball. There was great exectement all day. Notum or elder was to be had, no arrests, and no intoxication.

HOW IT WENT IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11 .- At the Oakland nunicipal election yesterday, the vote was very heavy. The Citizens elected five councilmen and five trustees; the Workingmen, two councilmen and school trustee. The vote for mayor was close, the Workingmen's nominee bing elected. In the municipal election in Salina, the Citizens elected a full ticket, ex-cept one councilman and one school trustee—Working-man.

BUTLER CARRIES ONE TOWN CLEAN. WESTFIELD, Mass., March 11 .- The Butler

Democracy made a clean sweep in yesterday's election, electing their full ticket for Selectmen by large majori, electing their full ticket for Selectmen by large major, ties. They elected two out of three on the School Com-mittee. The Rev. Thomas Smyth, Catholic, was defeated. The election was run by the Butleries under the head of "Independent Reformers." A heavy vote was polled, and there was great excitement.

SECOND FAILURE TO ELECT A MAYOR. ROCKLAND, Me., March 11 .- At the second balloting for Mayor to-day there was no choice. There were 1,420 votes cast, of which Lovejov (Rep.) received 580, Had (Greenback), 516, and Gregory (Dem.), 324.

A. M. WRIGHT FOR MAYOR OF CHICAGO. Cincago, March 11 .- The Republican City envention to-day nominated A. M. Wright for Mayor, Calonel P. W. Pickaby for City Attorney, and M. A. Farwell for Treasurer. ELECTIONS IN EAST AND WEST ORANGE.

In East Orange, Peck, Ord and Doremus, freeholders and Republicans, were reflected; as Town Committee, Martin Wallace and John Coyne; Assessor, Edward Cowdrey; Auditor, Elijan A. Doremus. In West Orange there were five tickets. The regular ticket is probably elected. were five tekets. The regular tiesed is proposly elected.
At South Orange the Fresholders elected were J. F.
McEntee and A. G. Smith, Democrats. The collector is
M. P. Smith; the Town Committee consists of Vanuess,
Headley and Coulon, Democrats.
At Chinton the Fresholders are D. S. Smith, Democrat,
and E. W. Durand, Republican. The Assessor is Abram
Voorbees, Republican. The Town Committee is Repubican.

CITY ELECTION IN ORANGE, N. J. At the Orange City (N. J.) election yesterday, Mayor Hartford was reflected. There was no op-tostron. The Democrats elected Messrs, Brennan and Wetmore, Aldermen in the Second and Third Wards; the Re-ball cans, Harvey, in the Third. The Freeholders are, McGowan, Morris, and Ryan, Democrats.

THE INDIAN AND THE ARMY. GENERAL SHERMAN TO ME. BEECHER-HE WOULD

GIVE EVERY DENOMINATION A PAIR CHANCE IF THE ARMY HAD THE CUSTODY OF THE INDIAN. From Advance Sheets of The Christian Union. TENRY WARD BESCHER, Christian Union, New York:

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.

his long delay. He said he expected to have some hard

his long delay. He said he expected to have some hardships, and was propared for hard work, but anything would be better than the life he had been leading here, and there would be a future for his children in the West far beyond anything they could hope for here. Mrs. Hyland said she should take her sewing machine with her and if there was a town near by she could carn something with it. She was cooking a frugal dinner, and was coughing painfully as the coal-gas came from the stove and filled the room. "That is the way it always is." said Mr. Hyland. "It would be better to live in a dry-goods box on the sidewalk." Mr. Hyland is a member of the Protestant Episcopai Church of the Reformation, in Stanton-st., and any a letter of recommendation from the pastor. The Rev. Kenneth McKenze, of Dr. Tyng's church, also takes great interest in him, and recommendation that the related the collection of the protestant terms. church, also takes great interest in him, and recommended him to the Children's Ald Society. The whole family seem hopeful. "Tell Mr. Reld." said Mr. Hyland at parting, "that he can have no conception of the good he is doing." They went off yesterday happy and hopeful.

A FAMILY ON A CANAL BOAT.

At the Hoboken coal docks there are about 300 canal boats moored, nearly every one occupied by a family as purposes on each being less than that included in a hall bedroom of a small house. After wandering over acres and acres of these boats for an hour or two the J. E. Burleigh was finally found. Here lived Captain David Franck, his wife and eight children, acres fifteen twelve, tengit, five, four, three and one. He had truthis beat for eight years, and most of his children were born on board of it. He is a native of Pennsylvania, thirty-seven years of age, tough and wiry, intelligent and good-natured. Several other boatmen, of whom haddrines were made during the search for the Burleigh, spoke pleasantly of the "Dane" as of a thoroughly good fellow. The wife is a stout German woman. The children appear strong and healthy. Franck was brought up on a farm, learned the carpenter trade, but, has been engaged in boating most of the time sides early youth. He has two brothers-in-law at Granton, Nebraska. They have written bem that he can take up a tract of land and make a good living at his trade; and they have planty of room for his family and chemical for them to can until he gets settled. Work is still here and ne is employed only a few months in the year; on the would not care so much for moving it it were not for the charge on butch for moving it it were not for the education of the charge. It is the Winter they go to school in Hobokee, but auring the Summer they have he chance at all. There were two happier families in the Erle station yesterday than this.

CARPENTERS WITH-UT WORK. purposes on each being less than that

William Sanders, ago thirty-six, fived at No. 18 Edicti-place, Jersey City, with a wife and four children, ages lived in a one-story rear building, may have been a shop not long ago. He and his wife were born in England, and came to this country about ten years ago. He is a carpeture by trade, and has done some work in Jersey City; has also been sexton of the Westminister Presbyterian Church, and his wife has done washing for some of the members and often supperted the ramity in this way. He is going to Water-tile, Kansa, where he has a brother, who tells him withe Kaussa, where he has a brother, who tells him that he will give him all the food he needs to live on and that he will give him all the food he needs to live on the Camral Branch of the Union Pacific Railread which is to pass through that place from Alderson. The members of his church have subscribed \$1 cach to not pinn. He soid all his househo'd furniture for \$10, and seemed to think he had become and he would be seened to think he had

and have worked whenever and wherever they could get a job, but have hardly and work enough at Winter to give them the honest necessities of life, and for the past year have not averaged more than three or four dollars each a veek. For several weeks past they have earned nothing, and have lived with friends in Jersey City. They have triends at Lincoln, Neb., who have urged them to go there and take up lands and work at their trade, assuring them of success. They have been trying for a long time to obtain the means to go, and feel hopeful that better times are in prospect after a hard struggle in the Last.

erday, but the sickness of two of the children caused : go to-day or to-morrow. It is the family of Frederick Kolz, a German, age thirty-eight, and consists of a wife two. They live in a room on the second floor of the tene nent-house No. 517 East Second-st., where they were ment-house No. 517 East Second-st., where they were visited a few days ago. The room was found poorly furnished, and the children only half ciad, but everything seemed near. Two of the children were evidently very sick. "Only the whooping cough," explained the mother; a child died in the family little more than a week ago. The family came from Leipsic where Mr. Kotz was a farmer. They propose going to Caidwell, Kabaas, where they have friends, and will energe in tarnums. The wife said that she could work, too, and they hoped to get along well.

A CONVICT SHOT BY HIS KEEPER.

A convict named Robert Stanton, at Sing Sing Prison, who has for some time given the keepers a great deal of trouble, went to his work yesterday morning in a very surly mood, in the jobbing shop, on State work. His keeper, M. J. Tiernan, had reproved him twice for unruly conduct, when he stepped down from his work-bench, muttered something between his teeth The latter seizing his revolver, told Stanton to return to his work. But Stauton menacingly advanced, when the keeper fired upon him. He still advanced and the keeper fired again, and the convict dropped to the floor dead. Upon examination it was found he had two bullet-holes near the heart. Stanton was semenced for three years for burglary in the third degree, and this is his fourth term. He has been in Clinton Prison once.

"Come, now, stupid," said the school-master, you don't know how much two and five make. Now its an. In one pocket I have \$2 and in the other \$5. Now now many dollars have I got?" "Let me see them, and I will tell you." School was dismissed.

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DIED.

AKERLY-At Newburg, on Monday, March 10, Louise Du-bols, wife of the fley, Samuel M. Akerly. Relatives and triems are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, on Thursday, at 2 a. m. BROWNELL-At Brooklyn, on March 11, Dr. Moses Brow nell, formerly of Troy, N. Y., in his 80th year. CLARKE-Suddenly, of scattet fever, on Passday, March 11, Manel, daughts, of Thomas B. and Fannie E. Clarke, Private Interment.

Private interment.

EDDY—At her residence, in Rahway, N. J., on the morning of the 10th inst., Lucy H., daughter of the late Thomas Eddy, to the Sid year of her acc.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, on Fifth Day, the 13th inst., at 2:30 p. m.

Carriarses will be in attendance on the arrival of the 1 p. m. train from New York.

HOTCH RISS—In Plainfield, N. J., on the 9th inst., Horace Hotchkiss, in his Suth year.

Funeral services from his labe residence in Plainfield Wednesday, March 12, at 10 s. m.

day, March 12, at 10 a. m.

HOTCHKISS.—On Momiay, March, 10, Mary E., daughter of
the late Clark B. Hotokkiss, of Auburn, N. Y.
Reintives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the
funeral services at her lateresidence, No. 429 Classon-ave.,
Brooklyn, on Weinesday, March 12, at 3 o'clock p. m.

KIP—In this city, on Theeday morning, Cornella Ostrom,
wife of the Rev. Isaac L. Kip.
Fineral services at the Reformed Church, Pockskill, on
Theirstay morning, 13th inst, at 10:30.
Interment on Fruday at Stockport, Columbia County.

Therement on Friday at Stockport, Columbia County.

MERSETERAU—On Monday, March 10, at South Orange, N.

J. Ransom, son of willia u. T. and Bithia L. Morsereau,
agel 2 years and 2 months.

NORWOOD—On Theeday morning, March 11, Andrew G.
Norwood, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend
the funeral at us late residence, Mo. 236 West 14th-st., on
Thursday atternoon, 13th mst., at 3 o'clook. It is requested
that no flowers be sent.

that no flowers be sent.

OLSSEN-At Annandale, N. Y., March 9, Abigail A., widow of the late Edward J. Oissen, of New-York, aged 73 years. Funeral at Scar-dole Wednesday, 12th ust. on arrival of 11:30 a.m. train—Harlem Railroad.

SCHOONMAKER-At Flatbush, on Monday, March 10, Mary A., whlow of J. V. Schoenmaker, aged 75 years.

Bentives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late resistence, on Thursday, March 13, at 2 o'cock p. m. o'cock p. m.

VELPLANCK—At Monet Gulian, Pashkill-on-the-Hudson, March 10, 1879, Mary Hobart, whom of Samuel Verplanck, and daughter of the late Hight Rev. J. H. Hobart, Funeral services will be helt at St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, on Tuncaday, March 13, at 2 p. m.

Carriages will be at Pishkill Station on arrival of the 11 a. m. train from New-York.

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